CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CU. TROL BOARD CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

5 WIS # 24-AA: 0001

ORDER NO. 98-161

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
MERCED COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
SOLID WASTE DIVISION
FOR
CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION
HIGHWAY 59 MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL
MERCED COUNTY

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, (hereafter Board) finds that:

- 1. The Merced County Department of Public Works, Solid Waste Division (hereafter Discharger), operates the Highway 59 municipal solid waste landfill approximately 6 miles north of the City of Merced, in Sections 23 and 24, T6S, R13E, MDB&M (Assessor's Parcel Number 78-200-75), as shown in Attachment A, which is incorporated herein and made part of this Order. The facility is jointly owned by the County of Merced and the cities of Atwater, Dos Palos, Gustine, Livingston, Los Banos, and Merced.
- 2. The 164-acre waste management facility consists of two existing unlined Class III waste management units (hereafter Units 1 and 2) of 41 and 47 acres, respectively, an existing composite-lined Class III waste management unit (Unit 3, Phases 5-A and 5-B) of 7.0 and 5.2 acres, respectively, a Class II surface impoundment, and a sedimentation basin, as shown in Attachment B, which is incorporated herein and made part of this Order.
- 3. The Discharger proposes to expand Waste Management Unit 3 for the discharge of municipal solid waste to an area of 13 acres (Phase 5-C) north of existing Phase 5-B. Upon reaching capacity in Phase 5-C, the Discharger proposes to expand the waste management facility to an area of approximately 220 acres north of Unit 3.
- 4. On 5 August 1993, the Board adopted Order No. 93-120, which prescribes waste discharge requirements for the existing waste management units. The facility is classified as a Class III landfill which accepts municipal solid waste in accordance with Title 27, California Code of Regulations, §20005, et seq. (Title 27).
- 5. On 17 September 1993, the Board adopted Order No. 93-200, amending Order No. 93-120 and implementing State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 93-62, Policy for Regulation of Discharges of Municipal Solid Waste.
- 6. On 9 December 1994, the Board adopted Special Order No. 94-365, which approved construction of an engineered alternative composite liner system in the Phase 5-A area. The composite liner configuration for the Phase 5-A area consists of a 60-mil high density polyethylene (HDPE)

geomembrane directly above and in uniform contact with a one-foot thick clay soil liner compacted to a maximum hydraulic conductivity of 5×10^{-8} cm/sec.

- 7. On 20 December 1996, the Board adopted Special Order No. 96-245, which approved construction of an engineered alternative composite liner system in the Phase 5-B area. The composite liner configuration for the Phase 5-B area consists of a 6-inch subgrade layer recompacted to a hydraulic conductivity not to exceed 1 x 10⁻⁶ cm/sec, a geosynthetic clay liner (GCL) consisting of a 5-mm thick layer of sodium bentonite sandwiched between two geotextiles, and a 60-mil thick synthetic flexible membrane of (HDPE).
- 8. This Order updates the waste discharge requirements for the facility in conformance with the California Water Code and Title 27, and the revisions and policies adopted thereunder, and removes the facility from Attachment 1 of Order No. 93-200, for the construction and operation of the facility.
- 9. The waste management facility currently receives an average of 417 tons per day (726 cubic yards per day). The remaining capacity of the site is estimated to be 2,440,000 tons (4,221,154 cubic yards). An estimated 600,000 cubic yards of capacity remain in the unlined portion of the site and a remaining capacity of 3,621,154 cubic yards is estimated in the lined Phase 5 area. Remaining total site life is estimated at 8 years.

SITE DESCRIPTION

- 10. The facility is on a broad north-south trending ridge within dissected uplands along the east side of the San Joaquin Valley. Surface elevations range between 195 and 280 feet above MSL.
- 11. The waste management units are underlain by unconsolidated alluvial plain and fan deposits of Pliocene to Holocene age and deeper alluvial deposits of the Miocene to Pliocene Mehrten Formation. The deposits consist of poorly-sorted clays, silt, sand and gravel, with some beds of claystone, siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerate. There is a poorly graded sand zone between 75 and 100 feet below ground surface.
- 12. The measured hydraulic conductivity of the native soils underlying the waste management unit range between 5.5×10^4 and 4.5×10^4 cm/sec.
- 13. There are no known Holocene faults within 1000 feet of the facility. The closest active fault is the Foothills Fault Zone, which is approximately 20 miles northeast of the facility. The maximum credible bedrock accelerations for the region is less than 0.2 g, generated from a Richter magnitude

- 6.5 earthquake along the Foothills Fault Zone. The next closest known fault is the Ortigalita Fault zone, which is approximately 44 miles southwest of the site.
- 14. Land within 1,000 feet of the facility is designated for pasture land or agriculture, as indicated in the Merced County General Plan.
- 15. The facility receives an average of 11.74 inches of precipitation per year as measured at the Merced 2 Station (Department of Water Resources bulletin; Rainfall Depth-Duration-Frequency for California, revised November 1982, updated August 1986). The mean Class A pan evaporation rate for this facility is 67.31 inches per year, as measured at the 5SE Merced 2 Station (DWR Bulletin No. 113-3, April 1975). The Merced 2 Station is approximately 6 miles southeast of the facility at an elevation of 168 feet above MSL.
- 16. The 1000-year, 24-hour precipitation event for the facility is estimated to be 3.60 inches. The 100-year, 24-hour precipitation event for the site is estimated to be 2.85 inches. Both of these figures are based on rainfall data contained in the DWR bulletin described in Finding No. 15 (Merced 2 Station).
- 17. The waste management facility is not within a 100-year floodplain based on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map, Community-Panel Number 06018 0175B (revised 16 July 1984).
- 18. There are 5 domestic wells and 3 agricultural wells within a 1-mile radius of the site. In addition, the site has an agricultural supply well on site for dust control and a domestic supply well. No surface springs or other sources of groundwater supply have been observed.

SURFACE AND GROUND WATER CONDITIONS

- 19. The Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Joaquin Basin, Third Edition (hereafter Basin Plan) which designates beneficial uses and contains water quality objectives for all waters of the Basin. This order implements the Basin Plan.
- 20. Surface water drainage from the eastern half of the site flows to a seasonal pond which is near the southeast corner of the facility. This pond may drain to Parkinson Creek only during extreme conditions. Parkinson Creek joins Fahrens Creek approximately two miles south-southeast of the facility. Surface drainage from the western half of the facility flows to a Caltrans drainage which is also tributary to Fahrens Creek. Fahrens Creek is tributary to Bear Creek and the San Joaquin River. Storm water runoff is permitted by California General Industrial Storm Water Permit number 5B24S000444.

- 21. The designated beneficial uses of Parkinson Creek, Fahrens Creek, and Bear Creek, as specified in the Basin Plan, are agricultural supply, industrial service and process supply, contact and noncontact water recreation, warm fresh water habitat, preservation of rare, threatened and endangered species, and groundwater recharge.
- 22. The first encountered groundwater is approximately 65 feet below the native ground surface. Groundwater elevations generally range from 140 feet above MSL near the northeastern corner of Unit 1 to 130 feet above MSL near the southwestern end of the facility.
- 23. Monitoring data indicates that the first encountered groundwater is unconfined. The depth to groundwater fluctuates seasonally as much as 10 feet.
- 24. The direction of groundwater flow is toward the southwest. The average groundwater gradient is approximately 0.001 feet per foot. The average groundwater velocity is 1.5 to 1.9 feet per year.
- 25. Monitoring data indicates that background groundwater quality is generally good, with a specific electrical conductivity range from 200 to 300 micromhos/cm, with Total Dissolved Solids ranging from 140 to 210 mg/l.
- 26. The designated beneficial uses of the groundwater, as specified in the Basin Plan, are domestic and municipal, agricultural, and industrial supply.

WASTE AND SITE CLASSIFICATION

- 27. The Discharger proposes to discharge putrescible and nonprutrescible municipal solid wastes, including garbage, food and beverage containers, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, vehicle parts, discarded home and industrial appliances, manure, vegetable wastes, and wood and green wastes. These wastes are classified as 'nonhazardous solid waste' or 'inert waste' using the criteria set forth in Title 27 for a Class III landfill.
- 28. Site characteristics (see Finding Nos. 11 and 12) do not meet the siting criteria for a Class III landfill contained in §20260(a) and (b)(1) of Title 27. As such, the site is not suitable for the discharge and containment of Class III wastes. Therefore, in order to discharge the wastes described in Finding No. 27, additional waste containment measures are required in accordance with §20260(b)(2) of Title 27 and State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 93-62.
- 29. The Discharger proposes a liner system which will be designed, constructed, and operated to prevent migration of wastes from the waste management unit to adjacent natural geologic

materials, groundwater, or surface water during disposal operations, closure, and the post-closure maintenance period in accordance with the criteria set forth in Title 27 for a Class III landfill, and the provisions in State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 93-62 for municipal solid wastes.

GROUNDWATER MONITORING

- 30. The Discharger is required to monitor the groundwater and vadose zone in accordance with Title 27.
- 31. The groundwater detection monitoring network consists of upgradient monitoring well MW-4-A and downgradient monitoring wells MW-1, MW-2-A, MW-9, MW-10, MW-11, and MW-12. The remaining wells (MW-5, MW-6, MW-7, and MW-8) were installed for monitoring groundwater in the vicinity of the planned northward expansion area.
- 32. The vadose zone monitoring system consists of geomembrane-lined pan lysimeters installed beneath the leachate collection and removal system collection pipes and sumps of Phases 5-A and 5-B. The Discharger proposes to continue the installation of these pan lysimeters beneath composite-lined landfill units constructed in the future, including Phase 5-C and in the 220-acre expansion area to the north. The Discharger intends to install gas monitoring wells along the perimeters of the inactive unlined waste management units. These gas wells will also serve as vadose zone monitoring devices for the unlined areas.
- 33. The Discharger's existing detection monitoring program for groundwater at this waste management facility satisfies the monitoring requirements contained in Title 27.

GROUNDWATER DEGRADATION

34. Groundwater monitoring has been conducted at the landfill since 1989. The volatile organic constituent (VOC) dichlorodifluoromethane has repeatedly been detected in detection monitoring well MW-2A at concentrations above the water quality objective since September 1993. No Maximum Contaminant Levels have been established for this constituent. The applicable water quality objective for dichlorodifluoromethane is the U.S.E.P.A. National Ambient Water Quality Criteria, One-in-a-Million Incremental Cancer Risk Estimate for Health and Welfare Protection (0.19 ug/l). Other constituents detected on two or more consecutive occasions below water quality goals include: benzene and toluene in wells MW-1, MW-3, MW-4A, and MW-5; and tetrachloroethylene and trichlorofluoromethane in MW-2A.

35. The Discharger needs to submit an Evaluation Monitoring Program proposal in accordance with Title 27. The required proposal has not been submitted. The Evaluation Monitoring Program and a feasibility study for corrective action will be addressed in a Cleanup and Abatement order to be issued in the near future.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERED ALTERNATIVE

- 36. The Class II surface impoundment (Impoundment 1) was designed and constructed for containing leachate generated from Unit 3. Available capacity for Impoundment 1 is approximately 1.12 million gallons while maintaining two feet of freeboard. The minimum elevation of Impoundment 1 is approximately 196 feet above MSL.
- 37. The Impoundment 1 liner system consists of a HDPE geomembrane having a minimum thickness of 80 mils, underlain by a geocomposite drainage net and two feet of clay soil compacted to a maximum hydraulic conductivity of 1 x 10⁻⁶ cm/sec.
- 38. On 17 June 1993, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted Resolution No. 93-62 implementing a State Policy for the construction, monitoring, and operation of municipal solid waste landfills that is consistent with the federal municipal solid waste regulations promulgated under Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 258 (Subtitle D).
- 39. Resolution No. 93-62 requires the construction of composite liner systems at municipal solid waste landfills that receive wastes after 9 October 1993. The prescriptive standard for a composite liner system consists of a minimum 40 mil thick (60 mil for HDPE) upper synthetic flexible membrane component and lower soil component of compacted clay a minimum of two feet thick with a hydraulic conductivity not to exceed 1 x 10⁻⁷ cm/sec.
- 40. Resolution No. 93-62 also allows the Board to consider the approval of engineered alternatives to the prescriptive standard. Section III.A.b. of Resolution No. 93-62 requires that the engineered alternative be of a composite design similar to the prescriptive standard.
- 41. Section 20080(b) of Title 27 allows the Board to consider the approval of an engineered alternative to the prescriptive standard. In order to approve an engineered alternative in accordance with \$20080(c)(1) and (2), the Discharger must demonstrate that the prescriptive design is unreasonably and unnecessarily burdensome and will cost substantially more than an alternative which will meet the criteria contained in \$20080(b), or would be impractical and would not promote attainment of applicable performance standards. The Discharger must also demonstrate that the proposed engineered alternative is consistent with the performance goal addressed by the particular

prescriptive standard, and provides protection against water quality impairment equivalent to the prescriptive standard in accordance with §20080(b)(2) of Title 27.

- 42. Section 13360(a)(1) of the California Water Code allows the Board to specify the design, type of construction, and/or particular manner in which compliance must be met in waste discharge requirements or orders for the discharge of waste at solid waste disposal facilities.
- 43. The engineered alternative liner system approved by Special Order No. 94-365 and constructed for Phase 5-A of Waste Management Unit 3 consists of, in ascending order: a one-foot thick clay soil liner compacted to a hydraulic conductivity of 5 x 10⁻⁸ cm/sec; a 60-mil thick synthetic flexible membrane of high density polyethylene (HDPE); a protective geotextile; an 18-inch gravel leachate drainage layer; and a geotextile filter fabric. The vadose zone monitoring system beneath Phase 5-A includes geomembrane-lined pan lysimeters installed beneath the leachate collection and removal system (LCRS) collection pipes and sumps.

Sideslope liners were constructed without a compacted clay layer, but included an 80-mil thick HDPE textured geomembrane, a geocomposite drainage net, and a 12-inch soil protective cover layer, in ascending order. Pursuant to Specification B.4 of Order No. 93-200, the Discharger adequately demonstrated using slope stability analyses as a basis for comparison to provide justification that the excavated slope configuration is too steep to permit construction of a stable Subtitle D prescriptive or approved engineered alternative composite liner.

44. The engineered alternative liner system approved by Special Order No. 96-245 and constructed for Phase 5-B of Waste Management Unit 3 consists of, in ascending order: a 6-inch subgrade layer recompacted to a hydraulic conductivity not to exceed 1 x 10⁻⁶ cm/sec; a geosynthetic clay liner (GCL) consisting of a 5-mm thick layer of sodium bentonite sandwiched between two geotextiles (bottom geotextile nonwoven); a 60-mil thick synthetic flexible membrane of HDPE; a protective geotextile; an 18-inch gravel leachate drainage layer; and a geotextile filter fabric. The vadose zone monitoring system includes geomembrane-lined pan lysimeters installed beneath the LCRS collection pipes and sumps.

Sideslope liners were constructed with an 80-mil thick HDPE textured geomembrane, a geocomposite drainage net, and a 12-inch soil protective cover layer, in ascending order. Pursuant to Specification B.4 of Order No. 93-200, the Discharger adequately demonstrated using slope stability analyses as a basis for comparison to provide justification that the excavated slope configuration is too steep to permit construction of a stable Subtitle D prescriptive or approved engineered alternative composite liner.

45. The Discharger adequately demonstrated that construction of a Subtitle D prescriptive standard liner is unreasonable and unnecessarily burdensome when compared to the proposed engineered

alternative designs. There is no clay source on-site or nearby and the cost of importing clay from off-site or mixing on-site soils with bentonite would cost substantially more than the alternative designs.

- 46. Pan lysimeters will be installed beneath future liner systems for vadose zone monitoring. The pan lysimeters will consist of: 1) an underlying 60-mil HDPE liner on a prepared subgrade below the leachate sump(s) and the leachate collection and removal system troughs; 2) perforated or slotted 3-inch diameter HDPE piping wrapped with a filter-fabric and encased in drainage rock; and 3) an overlying geonet.
- 47. Construction will proceed only after all applicable construction quality assurance plans have been approved by the Executive Officer.

CEOA CONSIDERATIONS

48. The action to revise waste discharge requirements for this facility is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resource Code §21000, et seq., and the CEQA guidelines, in accordance with Title 14, CCR, §1500, et seq.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- 49. On 9 October 1991, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) promulgated regulations (Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 257 and 258, "federal municipal solid waste [MSW] regulations" or "Subtitle D") that apply, in California, to dischargers who own or operate Class II or Class III landfill units at which municipal solid waste is discharged. The majority of the federal MSW regulations became effective on the "Federal Deadline", which was on 9 October 1993. These requirements implement the prescriptive standards and performance goals of Subtitle D.
- 50. These requirements implement the prescriptive standard and performance goals of Title 27, California Code of Regulations, §20005 et seq. (Title 27).
- 51. These requirements implement the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Joaquin Basin, Third Edition.
- 52. These requirements implement State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 93-62, Policy for Regulation of Discharges of Municipal Solid Waste, which implement the federal Subtitle D regulations.

- 53. All local agencies with jurisdiction to regulate land use, solid waste disposal, air pollution, and to protect public health have approved the use of this site for the discharges of waste to land stated herein.
- 54. The Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intention to revise the waste discharge requirements for this facility.
- 55. In a public hearing, the Board heard and considered all comments pertaining to this facility and discharge.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Order Nos. 93-120, 94-365, and 96-245 are rescinded, and Attachment 1 of Order No. 93-200 is amended to delete the Highway 59 Class III Landfill, which is on line No. 69, and that the Merced County Department of Public Works, Solid Waste Division, its agents, successors, and assigns, in order to meet the provisions of Division 7 of the California Water Code and the regulations adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

A. PROHIBITIONS

- 1. The discharge of 'hazardous waste' at this facility, except waste that is hazardous due only to its friable asbestos content, is prohibited. The discharge of 'designated waste' at this facility, except for liquid wastes discharged to Class II surface impoundments, is prohibited. For the purposes of this Order, the term 'hazardous waste' is as defined in Title 23, California Code of Regulations, §2510 et seq., and 'designated waste' is as defined in Title 27.
- 2. The discharge of wastes outside of a waste management unit or portions of a waste management unit specifically designed for their containment is prohibited.
- 3. The discharge of solid waste, liquid waste, leachate, or waste constituents to surface waters, ponded water, surface water drainage courses, or groundwater is prohibited.
- 4. The discharge to the landfill of liquid or semi-solid waste (i.e., waste containing less than 50 percent solids), except dewatered sewage or water treatment sludge above a composite liner as provided in §20220(c) of Title 27, is prohibited.
- 5. The discharge to the landfill of solid waste containing free liquid or moisture in excess of the waste's moisture holding capacity is prohibited.
- 6. The discharge of waste within 100 feet of surface waters is prohibited.

- 7. The discharge shall not cause the pollution or degradation of groundwater via the release of waste constituents in either liquid or gaseous phase.
- 8. The discharge of wastes shall not cause the pollution or degradation of any water supply.
- 9. The discharge of wastes which have the potential to reduce or impair the integrity of containment structures or which, if commingled with other wastes in the waste management unit, could produce violent reaction, heat or pressure, fire or explosion, toxic by-products, or reaction products, which, in turn:
 - a. require a higher level of containment than provided by the unit; or
 - b. are 'restricted hazardous wastes'; or
 - c. impair the integrity of containment structures;

is prohibited.

- 10. The discharge shall not cause any increase in the concentration of waste constituents in soil or other geologic materials outside of a waste management unit if such waste constituents could migrate to waters of the State and cause a condition of degradation, pollution, or nuisance.
- 11. The discharge of waste to a waste management unit after it is closed is prohibited.

B. DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

- 1. Solid wastes shall only be discharged to either:
 - a. that portion of an existing waste management unit that was permitted and/or received wastes prior to the Federal Deadline of 9 October 1993; or
 - b. to an area equipped with a composite liner containment system which meets the requirements for both liners and leachate collection and removal systems specified below.

- 2. Liquid wastes shall only be discharged to the surface impoundment.
- 3. A minimum separation of 5 feet shall be maintained between the base of the wastes and the highest anticipated elevation of underlying groundwater, including the capillary fringe.
- 4. Water used for facility maintenance shall be limited to the minimum amount necessary for dust control, construction, and, after closure, to the minimum amount necessary to irrigate cover vegetation or for other uses approved by the Executive Officer.
- 5. Collected landfill leachate shall be discharged to the Class II surface impoundment, or discharged off-site to an appropriate waste management unit in accordance with §20210 of Title 27 and in a manner consistent with the disposal of designated waste.
- 6. Collected gas condensate from landfill gas control systems shall be discharged to the Class II surface impoundment, or discharged off-site to an appropriate waste management unit in accordance with §20210 of Title 27 and in a manner consistent with the disposal of designated waste.
- 7. Neither the treatment nor the discharge of wastes shall cause a pollution or nuisance as defined by the California Water Code, §13050.
- 8. The Discharger shall, in a timely manner, remove and relocate any wastes discharged at this facility in violation of this Order.
- 9. The handling and disposal of friable asbestos-containing wastes at this facility shall be in accordance with all applicable federal and state statutes and regulations.

C. FACILITY SPECIFICATIONS

- 1. Waste management units and containment structures shall be designed and constructed to limit, to the greatest extent possible, ponding, infiltration, inundation, erosion, slope failure, washout, and overtopping as a result of a 100-year, 24-hour precipitation event.
- 2. Precipitation and drainage control systems shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to accommodate the anticipated volume of precipitation and peak flows from surface runoff under the 100-year, 24-hour precipitation conditions.

- 3. Cover materials shall be graded to divert precipitation from the waste management unit, to prevent the ponding of surface water over wastes, and to resist erosion as a result of a 100-year, 24-hour precipitation event.
- 4. Waste management units or portions of waste management units shall be designed, constructed, and operated in compliance with precipitation and flood conditions contained in the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements referenced in Provision F.5 below.
- 5. All drainage control systems shall be designed and constructed to prevent the ponding of water above wastes.
- 6. Surface drainage from tributary areas and internal site drainage from surface or subsurface sources shall not contact or percolate through wastes.
- 7. Areas with slopes greater than ten percent, surface drainage courses, and areas subject to erosion by wind or water shall be designed and constructed to prevent such erosion.
- 8. An earthen cover shall be maintained over all but the active disposal area of the waste management unit. This area shall be properly graded and drained to prevent ponding and infiltration. The cover over the waste management unit shall be approved by the California Integrated Waste Management Board in accordance with §20680 of Title 27. Any alternative daily cover material shall be approved by the Executive Officer to ensure that it will be protective of water quality.
- 9. Annually, prior to 1 October and within 7 days following a major storm event, all precipitation and drainage control systems shall be inspected. By 31 October of each year, or within 30 days of a major storm event, any necessary construction, maintenance, or repairs of precipitation and drainage control facilities shall be completed to prevent erosion or flooding of the facility and to prevent surface drainage from contacting or percolating through wastes.
- 10. By 15 November of each year, or within 45 days of a major storm event, the Discharger shall submit a report to the Board describing the results of the inspection(s) and the measures taken to maintain the precipitation and drainage control systems.
- 11. The Discharger shall immediately notify the Board of any flooding, unpermitted offsite discharge, equipment failure, slope failure, or other change in site conditions which could impair the integrity of waste or leachate containment facilities or precipitation and drainage control structures.

- 12. The Discharger shall submit a Storm Water Pollution and Prevention Plan prior to the discharge of wastes to a newly constructed waste management unit or to an expansion of an existing waste management unit. The Plan shall include a report demonstrating adequate design, construction, and operation of a facility liquid management system for protection from storm events, including precipitation and drainage controls, in accordance with Facility Specifications C.1 through C.8.
- 13. The surface impoundment shall be operated to maintain a minimum freeboard of two (2) feet plus the rainfall and leachate produced from a 1000-year, 24-hour precipitation event or 2 feet plus the 100-year wet season precipitation, whichever is greater. At no time shall the freeboard of an impoundment be less than two feet.
- 14. Any direct-line discharge to the surface impoundment shall have fail-safe equipment or operating procedures to prevent overfilling.
- 15. The surface impoundment shall be maintained to prevent scouring and/or erosion of the liner and other containment features at points of discharge to the impoundment and by wave action at the waterline.
- 16. Liquids removed from the surface impoundment LCRS shall be discharged to the impoundment from which it originated or to another appropriately permitted waste management unit.
- 17. Solids which accumulate in the surface impoundment shall be periodically removed to maintain minimum freeboard requirements and to maintain sufficient capacity for landfill and surface impoundment leachate and for the discharge of wastes. Prior to removal of these solids, sufficient samples shall be taken for their characterization and classification pursuant to Title 27. The rationale for the sampling protocol used, the results of this sampling, and a rationale for classification of the solids shall be submitted to the Executive Officer for review and approval.

D. CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

Landfill Specifications

1. Materials used to construct liners shall have appropriate physical and chemical properties to ensure containment of discharged wastes over the operating life, closure, and post-closure maintenance period of a waste management unit or portion of a waste management unit.

- 2. Materials used to construct leachate collection and removal systems shall have appropriate physical and chemical properties to ensure the required transmission of leachate over the operating life, closure, and post-closure maintenance period of a waste management unit or portion of a waste management unit.
- 3. The Discharger shall submit for Executive Officer review and approval **prior to** construction, design plans and specifications for new waste management units and expansions of existing waste management units that include the following:
 - a) A Construction Quality Assurance Plan demonstrating that the proposed waste management unit will be constructed according to the approved specifications and plans, and shall provide quality control on the materials and construction practices used in construction and prevent the use of inferior products and/or materials which do not meet the approved design plans or specifications; and
 - b) A geotechnical evaluation of the area soils, evaluating their use as the foundation layer; and
 - c) A vadose zone monitoring system that includes geomembrane-lined pan lysimeters installed beneath the leachate collection and removal system collection drains and sump(s).
- 4. If the prescriptive standard clay layers are used in a liner system, then the hydraulic conductivities for the clay determined through laboratory methods shall be confirmed by a Sealed Double-Ring Infiltrometer (SDRI) field test, or an equivalent field test method approved by the Executive Officer, of a test pad constructed in a manner duplicating the clay liner construction of the waste management unit or expansion portion of the waste management unit. Test pad construction methods, quality assurance/quality control procedures, and testing shall be in accordance with a construction quality assurance plan approved by the Executive Officer and shall be sufficient to ensure that all parts of the liner meet the hydraulic conductivity and compaction requirements.
- 5. For the landfill, both the bottom liner and side slope liner of all new waste management units and expansion areas of existing waste management units shall be constructed in accordance with one of the following composite liner designs:
 - a) The prescriptive standard design which consists of a lower compacted soil layer that is a minimum of two feet thick with a hydraulic conductivity of 1 x 10⁻⁷ cm/sec or less and a minimum relative compaction of 90%. Immediately above the compacted soil layer, and in direct and uniform contact with the soil layer, shall be a synthetic flexible

membrane component that shall be at least 40-mil thick (or at least 60-mil thick if composed of high density polyethylene [HDPE]); or

- b) An engineered alternative composite liner system that is comprised, in ascending order, of the following:
 - 1) A one-foot thick clay soil liner compacted to a hydraulic conductivity of 5 x 10⁻⁸ cm/sec; and
 - 2) A 60-mil thick synthetic flexible membrane of high density polyethylene (HDPE); or
- c) An engineered alternative composite liner system that is comprised, in ascending order, of the following:
 - 1) A minimum 6-inch thick subgrade layer recompacted to a hydraulic conductivity not to exceed 1 x 10⁻⁶ cm/sec;
 - 2) A geosynthetic clay liner (GCL), consisting of a minimum 5-mm thick layer of sodium bentonite sandwiched between two geotextiles (bottom geotextile nonwoven), that shall exhibit appropriate strength characteristics to accommodate stresses associated with specific landfill design parameters, with particular attention to interface and long-term creep shear; and
 - 3) A 60-mil thick synthetic flexible membrane of HDPE; or
- d) An engineered alternative liner system as provided by \$20080(b) and (c) of Title 27, which must be a composite liner that meets the performance goals of the prescriptive design in option a) above, and has been approved by the Executive Officer.
- 6. If the Discharger proposes to construct a liner system in which a GCL is placed on top of the subgrade, the subgrade for the bottom and the side slopes of the waste management unit shall be prepared in an appropriate manner using accepted engineering and construction methods so as to provide a smooth surface that is free from rocks, sticks, or other debris that could damage or otherwise limit the performance of the GCL.
- 7. Hydraulic conductivities of liner materials shall be determined by laboratory tests using solutions with similar properties as the fluids that will be contained. Hydraulic conductivities of cover materials shall be determined by laboratory tests using water. Hydraulic conductivities determined through laboratory methods shall be confirmed by

field testing in accordance with the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements, Provision D.1. Construction methods and quality assurance procedures shall be sufficient to ensure that all parts of the liner and cap meet the hydraulic conductivity and compaction requirements.

- 8. All new waste management units or expansion areas of existing waste management units shall have a blanket-type leachate collection and removal system, designed and operated to prevent the development of one foot or more of hydraulic head on the liner system at any time.
- 9. The leachate collection and removal system shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to collect twice the anticipated daily volume of leachate generated by the waste management unit or portion of the waste management unit and to prevent the buildup of hydraulic head on the underlying materials. The depth of fluid in any leachate collection and removal system sump shall be maintained as low as feasible and no greater than the minimum needed for safe pump operation.
- 10. Leachate generated by any waste management unit or portion of a waste management unit or surface impoundment shall not exceed 85% of the design capacity of the LCRS and/or leachate sump. If leachate generation exceeds this value, or if the depth of fluid in the leachate collection and removal system exceeds the minimum needed for pump operation, or if the monitoring reveals substantial or progressive increases above the design anticipated daily volume of leachate generated by the waste management unit or portion of the waste management unit, the Discharger shall immediately notify the Board in writing within seven days. The notification shall include a time schedule for remedial or corrective action necessary to reduce leachate production.
- 11. Following the completion of construction of a waste management unit or portion of a waste management unit, and prior to discharge onto the newly constructed liner system, a construction report shall be submitted for Executive Officer review and approval. The report shall be certified by a registered civil engineer or a certified engineering geologist. It shall contain sufficient information and test results to verify that construction was in accordance with the design plans and specifications, and with the prescriptive standards and performance goals of Title 27.

The report for the waste management unit shall include as a minimum, but not be limited to, the following:

a) Test results on the chemical and geotechnical properties of materials used in the containment structure, as specified in these waste discharge requirements.

- b) Test results on the hydraulic conductivity of the clay liner if the prescriptive standard clay layer is used in the liner system.
- c) Test results on the compatibility of the waste with the liner system.
- d) Construction quality assurance and quality control procedures and results for all aspects of liner construction.
- e) A geologic map and geologic cross-sections which show mappable lithologic units and structural features in relation to the waste management unit.
- 12. A third party independent of both the Discharger and the construction contractor shall perform all of the construction quality assurance monitoring and testing during the construction of a liner system.
- 13. New waste management units and lateral expansions of existing waste management units shall not be located in wetlands unless the Discharger has successfully completed, and the Executive Officer has approved, all demonstrations required for such discharge under 40 CFR, Part 258.12(a).
- 14. Partial or final closure of new, existing, or portions of a classified waste management unit shall be in compliance with the applicable provisions of Title 27. Classified waste management units or portions of waste management units shall be closed in accordance with the approved closure and post-closure maintenance plan and closure waste discharge requirements adopted by the Board. The Discharger shall notify the Board in writing of the waste management unit(s) or portion of waste management unit(s) to be closed at least 180 days prior to the intended beginning of any partial or final closure activities. Closure shall not proceed in the absence of closure waste discharge requirements.

Surface Impoundment Specifications

- 15. The Class II surface impoundment shall have a double liner system consisting, at a minimum, of a high density polyethylene (HDPE) liner of 80-mil thickness underlain by a geocomposite drainage net and two feet of compacted clay material compacted to a maximum hydraulic conductivity of 1x10⁻⁶ cm/s.
- 16. The surface impoundment shall be designed, constructed, and operated to maintain a freeboard of two (2) feet pus the rainfall and leachate produced from a 1000 year, 24 hour

- precipitation event or 2 feet plus the 100 year wet season precipitation, whichever is greater. At no time shall the freeboard of an impoundment be less than two feet.
- 17. Any direct-line discharge to a surface impoundment shall have fail-safe equipment or operating procedures to prevent overfilling.
- 18. The surface impoundment shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to prevent scouring and/or erosion of the liner(s) and other containment features at points of discharge to the impoundment and by wave action at the waterline.
- 19. Liquids removed from a surface impoundment LCRS shall be discharged to the impoundment from which it originated.
- 20. Leachate generation from the LCRS associated with Impoundment 1 shall not exceed 20 gpm. Leachate generation from any surface impoundment shall not exceed 85% of the design capacity of the LCRS and/or sump pump. If leachate generation exceeds this value and/or if the depth of fluid in an LCRS exceeds the minimum needed for safe and efficient pump operation, then the Discharger shall immediately cease the discharge of waste, excluding leachate, to the impoundment and shall notify the Board in writing within seven days. Notification shall include a time table for remedial action to repair the upper liner of the impoundment or other action(s) necessary to reduce leachate production.
- 21. Solids which accumulate in the surface impoundment(s) shall be periodically removed to maintain minimum freeboard requirements and to maintain sufficient capacity for landfill and surface impoundment leachate and for the discharge of wastes. Prior to removal of these solids, sufficient samples shall be taken for their characterization and classification pursuant to Chapter 15 and Title 27. The rationale for the sampling protocol used, the results of this sampling, and a rationale for classification of the solids shall be submitted to the Board for review.

E. DETECTION MONITORING SPECIFICATIONS

- 1. The Discharger shall submit a groundwater detection monitoring report demonstrating compliance with Title 27 for any waste management unit expansion. The program is subject to approval by the Executive Officer.
- 2. The Discharger shall comply with the detection monitoring provisions of Title 27 for groundwater, surface water, and the unsaturated zone, and in accordance with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 98-161. Detection monitoring for a new waste management

unit or an expansion of an existing waste management unit shall be installed, operational, and the first round of samples collected **prior to** the discharge of wastes.

- 3. The Water Quality Protection Standard, as defined in §20390 of Title 27, shall consist of constituents of concern, their concentration limits, the point of compliance, and all water quality monitoring points. Constituents of concern shall include all waste constituents, their reaction products, and hazardous constituents that are reasonably expected to be in or derived from waste contained in the landfill. Concentration limits shall consist of the background concentrations of each constituent of concern or concentrations greater than background, pursuant to §20400 of Title 27.
- 4. The Discharger shall comply with the Water Quality Protection Standard which is specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 98-161 and the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements, dated August 1997, which are attached to and made part of this order.
- 5. Organic compounds which are not naturally occurring have a background value of zero. The Water Quality Protection Standard for volatile organic compounds shall be taken as the detection limit of the analytical method used (i.e., 8260 and 8270). Evidence of exceeding the standard occurs when the constituent is detected by the appropriate method.
- 6. The concentrations of the constituents of concern in waters passing the Point of Compliance shall not exceed the concentration limits established pursuant to Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 98-161.
- 7. For each monitoring event, the Discharger shall determine whether the landfill is in compliance with the Water Quality Protection Standard using procedures specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 98-161 and §20415(e) of Title 27.
- 8. Methane and other landfill gases shall be adequately vented, removed from the waste management unit, or otherwise controlled to prevent the danger of explosion, adverse health effects, nuisance conditions, or the impairment of the beneficial uses of surface water or groundwater due to migration through the vadose (unsaturated) zone.

F. PROVISIONS

1. The Discharger shall maintain legible records of the volume and type of each waste discharged at each waste management unit or portion of a waste management unit, and the manner and location of the discharge. Such records shall be maintained at the facility until

the beginning of the post-closure maintenance period. These records shall be available for review by representatives of the Board and of the State Water Resources Control Board at any time during normal business hours. At the beginning of the post-closure maintenance period, copies of these records shall be properly stored for future reference.

- 2. The Discharger shall maintain a copy of this order at the facility and make it available at all times to facility operating personnel, who shall be familiar with its contents, and to regulatory agency personnel upon request.
- 3. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable provisions of Title 27 and 40 CFR Part 258 that are not specifically referred to in this Order.
- 4. The Discharger shall comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 98-161, which is incorporated into and made part of this Order. This compliance includes, but is not limited to, maintenance of waste containment facilities, precipitation and drainage controls, the groundwater monitoring system, leachate from the waste management unit(s), the vadose zone and surface water monitoring systems, throughout the active life of the waste management unit and the post-closure maintenance period.
- 5. The Discharger shall comply with the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements dated August 1997, which are hereby incorporated into this Order.
- 6. A violation of any of the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements or the Monitoring and Reporting Program is a violation of these waste discharge requirements.
- 7. The Discharger or persons employed by the Discharger shall comply with all notice and reporting requirements of the State Department of Water Resources with regard to the construction, alteration, destruction, or abandonment of all monitoring wells used for compliance with this Order as required by §13750 through §13755 of the California Water Code.
- 8. The Discharger shall maintain waste containment facilities and precipitation and drainage controls, and shall continue to monitor groundwater in accordance with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 98-161 throughout the active life of the waste management unit and the post-closure maintenance period.
- 9. The Discharger shall have the continuing responsibility to assure the protection of the beneficial uses of ground and surface waters from gases and leachate generated by discharged waste during the active life, closure and post-closure maintenance period of the waste management unit(s) and during the subsequent use of the property for other purposes.

10. In the event of any change in control or ownership of the land or waste discharge facilities described herein, the Discharger shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be immediately forwarded to this office.

To assume operation under this Order, the succeeding owner or operator must apply in writing to the Board requesting transfer of the Order within 14 days of assuming ownership or operation of this facility. The request must contain the requesting entity's full legal name, the State of incorporation if a corporation, the name and address and telephone number of the persons responsible for contact with the Board, and a statement. The statement shall comply with the signatory requirements contained in Reporting Requirements No. 5 of the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements and state that the new owner or operator assumes full responsibility for compliance with this Order. Failure to submit the request shall be considered a discharge without requirements, a violation of the California Water Code. Transfer shall be approved or disapproved by the Board.

- 11. The Discharger shall notify the Board in writing of any proposed change in ownership or responsibility for construction or operation of the waste management unit. The Discharger shall also notify the Board of a material change in the character, location or volume of the waste discharge and of any proposed expansions or closure plans. This notification shall be given 90 days prior to the effective date of the change and shall be accompanied by an amended Report of Waste Discharge and any technical documents that are needed to demonstrate continued compliance with these waste discharge requirements.
- 12. The Discharger shall, by 30 April of each year, submit for approval by the Executive Officer, plans with detailed cost estimates and a demonstration of assurances of financial responsibility for initiating and completing corrective action for all known and reasonably foreseeable releases from the waste management unit. The Discharger shall provide the assurances of financial responsibility to the California Integrated Waste Management Board as required by Title 27 CCR, Division 2, Subdivision 1, Chapter 6. The assurances of financial responsibility shall provide that funds for corrective action shall be available to the Regional Board upon the issuance of any order under California Water Code, Division 7, Chapter 5. The Discharger shall adjust the cost annually to account for inflation and any changes in facility design, construction, or operation.

The Discharger shall, by 30 April of each year, submit for approval by the Executive Officer, a demonstration of assurances of financial responsibility to ensure closure and post-closure maintenance of each waste management unit in accordance with its approved closure and post-closure maintenance plans. The Discharger shall provide the assurances

of financial responsibility to the California Integrated Waste Management Board as required by Title 27 CCR, Division 2, Subdivision 1, Chapter 6. The assurances of financial responsibility shall provide that funds for closure and post-closure maintenance with respect to water quality shall be available to the Regional Board upon the issuance of any order under California Water Code, Division 7, Chapter 5. The Discharger shall adjust the cost annually to account for inflation and any changes in facility design, construction, or operation.

If a single mechanism of financial assurance is used for both corrective action and closure and post-closure maintenance, the financial assurance must be sufficient for both requirements.

- 13. The Board will review this Order periodically and will revise these waste discharge requirements when necessary.
- 14. The Discharger shall complete the tasks contained in these waste discharge requirements in accordance with the following time schedule:

Task

(a) Construction Plan (See Construction Specification D.3)

Submit a construction plan prior to construction of a new waste management unit

(b) Construction Report
(See Construction Specification D.11)

Submit a construction report upon completion of a new waste management unit, including a geologic map and geologic cross-sections.

Compliance Date

For review and approval prior to construction of new waste management unit

For review and approval prior to discharge to new waste management unit

I, GARY M. CARLTON, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region on 24 July 1998.

GARY 44. CARLTON, Executive Officer

DEE:dee/rac

CALIFORMA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CO. TROL BOARD CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 98-161 FOR MERCED COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS SOLID WASTE DIVISION FOR CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION HIGHWAY 59 MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL

MERCED COUNTY

Compliance with this Monitoring and Reporting Program, with Title 27, California Code of Regulations, Section 20005, et seq. (hereafter Title 27), and with the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements dated August 1997, is ordered by Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 98-161.

Failure to comply with this Program, or with the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements, constitutes noncompliance with the Waste Discharge Requirements and with the California Water Code, which can result in the imposition of civil monetary liability.

A. REQUIRED MONITORING REPORTS

Report		<u>Due</u>
1.	Groundwater Monitoring (Section D.1)	See Table I
2.	Annual Monitoring Summary Report (Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements)	Annually
3.	Unsaturated Zone Monitoring (Section D.2)	See Table II
4.	Leachate Monitoring (Section D.3)	See Table III
5.	Surface Water Monitoring (Section D.4)	See Table IV
6.	Facility Monitoring (Section D.5)	As necessary
7.	Response to a Release (Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements)	As necessary

B. REPORTING

The Discharger shall report monitoring data and information as required in this Monitoring and Reporting Program and as required in the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements. Reports which do not comply with the required format will be **REJECTED** and the Discharger shall be deemed to be in noncompliance with the waste discharge requirements. In reporting the monitoring data required by this program, the Discharger shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the date, the constituents, the concentrations, and the units are readily discernible. Data shall also be submitted in a digital database format acceptable to the Executive Officer. The data shall be summarized in such a manner so as to illustrate clearly the compliance with waste discharge requirements or the lack thereof. A short discussion of the monitoring results, including notations of any water quality violations, shall precede the tabular summaries.

Field and laboratory tests shall be reported in each monitoring report. Monthly, quarterly, semiannual, and annual monitoring reports shall be submitted to Board staff in accordance with the following schedule for the calendar period in which samples were taken or observations made. The results of any monitoring done more frequently than required at the locations specified herein shall be reported to Board staff.

Sampling Frequency	Reporting Frequency	Reporting Periods End	Report <u>Date Due</u>
Monthly	Quarterly	Last Day of Month	by Quarterly Schedule
Quarterly	Quarterly	31 March 30 June 30 September 31 December	30 April 31 July 31 October 31 January
Semi-Annually	Semi-Annually	30 June 31 December	31 July 31 January
Annually	Annually	31 December	31 January

The annual report to be submitted to Board staff shall contain both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous twelve months, so as to show historical trends at each well. The report shall include a discussion of compliance with the waste discharge requirements and the water quality protection standard.

C. WATER QUALITY PROTECTION STANDARD AND COMPLIANCE PERIOD

1. Water Quality Protection Standard Report

For each waste management unit, the water quality protection standard consists of a list of constituents of concern and monitoring parameters, concentration limits for each constituent of concern, the point of compliance, and all monitoring points.

The Discharger shall submit a proposed water quality protection standard for review and approval within one year from the date of adoption of this Monitoring and Reporting Program by the Board. The Executive Officer shall review the data and the proposed water quality protection standard in determining the final water quality protection standard for each monitored medium.

The report shall:

a) Identify all distinct bodies of surface and ground water that could be affected in the event of a release from a waste management unit or portion of a waste management unit. This list shall include at least the uppermost aquifer and any permanent or ephemeral zones of perched groundwater underlying the waste management facility.

- b) Include a map showing the monitoring points and background monitoring points for the surface, saturated, and unsaturated zones and showing the point of compliance in accordance with §20405 of Title 27.
- c) Evaluate the perennial direction(s) of groundwater movement within the uppermost groundwater zone(s).

If subsequent sampling of the background monitoring point(s) indicates significant water quality changes due to either seasonal fluctuations or other reasons unrelated to waste management activities at the site, the Discharger may request modification of the water quality protection standard.

2. Constituents of Concern

The constituents of concern are the waste constituents, reaction products, and hazardous constituents that are reasonably expected to be in or derived from waste contained in the waste management unit. The constituents of concern for all waste management units at the facility are those listed in Table VI. The Discharger shall monitor all constituents of concern in Table VI every five years, or more frequently as required in accordance with a Corrective Action Program.

a. Monitoring Parameters

Monitoring parameters are the waste constituents, reaction products, hazardous constituents, and physical parameters that provide a reliable indication of a release from a waste management unit. The monitoring parameters for all waste management units are those listed in Tables I through V for the specified monitored medium.

3. Concentration Limits

The concentration limits for each constituent of concern are as follows:

- a. for naturally occurring constituents of concern, the concentration limit shall be the calculated statistical concentration limit.
- b. for anthropogenic (not naturally occurring) constituents, which have no natural and, therefore, no background values, the concentration limit (water quality protection standard) shall be the detection limit of the analytical method(s) used.

The Discharger shall use the statistical method approved by the Executive Officer and the groundwater quality data obtained from the detection monitoring program to revise the concentration limits annually. The Discharger shall submit the revised concentration limits to the Executive Officer for review and approval in the annual monitoring report.

4. Point of Compliance

The point of compliance for each waste management unit is the vertical surface located at the hydraulically downgradient limit of the waste management unit that extends through the uppermost aquifer underlying the unit.

a. Monitoring Points

All downgradient wells established for groundwater monitoring shall constitute the monitoring points for the groundwater quality protection standard. All approved monitoring wells, unsaturated zone monitoring devices, leachate, and surface water monitoring points shall be sampled and analyzed for monitoring parameters and constituents of concern as indicated and listed in Tables I through IV.

5. Compliance Period

The compliance period for each waste management unit shall be the number of years equal to the active life of the waste management unit plus the closure period. The compliance period is the minimum period during which the Discharger shall conduct a water quality monitoring program subsequent to a release from the unit. The compliance period shall begin anew each time the Discharger initiates an evaluation monitoring program.

D. MONITORING

The Discharger shall comply with the detection monitoring provisions of Title 27 for groundwater, surface water, and the unsaturated zone, in accordance with Detection Monitoring Specification E.2 of waste discharge requirements Order No. 98-161. Detection monitoring for a new waste management unit or an expansion of an existing waste management unit shall be installed, operational, and the first round of samples collected **prior to** the discharge of wastes. All monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with a Sample Collection and Analysis Plan, which includes quality assurance/quality control standards, that is acceptable to the Executive Officer.

Method detection limits and practical quantitation limits shall be reported. Al! peaks shall be reported, including those which cannot be quantified and/or specifically identified. Metals shall be analyzed in accordance with the methods listed in Table VI.

The Discharger may use alternative analytical test methods, including new EPA approved methods, provided the methods have method detection limits equal to or lower than the analytical methods specified in this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

1. Groundwater

The Discharger shall install and operate a groundwater detection monitoring system that complies with the applicable provisions of §20415 and §20420 of Title 27 in accordance with a Detection Monitoring Plan approved by the Executive Officer. The Discharger shall collect, preserve, and transport groundwater samples in accordance with the approved Sample Collection and Analysis Plan.

The Discharger shall determine groundwater flow rate and direction in the uppermost aquifer and in any zones of perched water and in any additional zone of saturation monitored pursuant to this Monitoring and Reporting Program, and report the results quarterly, including the times of highest and lowest elevations of the water levels in the wells.

Groundwater samples shall be collected from the point of compliance wells, background wells, and any additional wells added as part of the approved groundwater monitoring system. Samples shall be collected and analyzed for the monitoring parameters in accordance with the methods and frequency specified in Table I. All monitoring parameters shall be graphed so as to show historical trends at each well. The monitoring parameters shall also be evaluated annually with regards to the cation/anion balance, and the results shall be graphically presented using a Stiff diagram or a Piper graph. Samples for the constituents of concern specified in Table I shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with the methods listed in Table VI every five years.

2. Unsaturated Zone Monitoring

The Discharger shall install and operate an unsaturated zone detection monitoring system that complies with the applicable provisions of §20415 and §20420 of Title 27 in accordance with a detection monitoring plan approved by the Executive Officer. The Discharger shall collect, preserve, and transport samples in accordance with the quality assurance/quality control standards contained in the approved Sample Collection and Analysis Plan.

Unsaturated zone samples shall be collected from the monitoring devices and background monitoring devices of the approved unsaturated zone monitoring system. Samples shall be collected and analyzed for the listed constituents in accordance with the methods and frequency specified in Table II. All monitoring parameters shall be graphed so as to show historical trends at each monitoring point. Samples for the constituents of concern specified in Table II shall be collected and analyzed in accordance with the methods listed in Table VI every five years.

The pan lysimeters shall be checked monthly for liquid and monitoring shall include the volume of liquid recovered. Unsaturated zone monitoring reports shall be included with the corresponding semi-annual groundwater monitoring and shall include an evaluation of potential impacts of the facility on the unsaturated zone and compliance with the water quality protection standard.

3. Leachate Monitoring

All waste management unit leachate collection and removal system sumps shall be inspected weekly for leachate generation. Upon detection of leachate in a previously dry leachate collection and removal system, leachate shall be sampled and analyzed for the constituents listed in Table III. Leachate monitoring shall be conducted as specified in Table III in accordance with the methods listed in Table. The constituents of concern list shall include all constituents listed in Table VI. The quantity of leachate pumped from each sump shall be measured continuously and reported as Leachate Flow Rate (in gallons/day).

4. Surface Water Monitoring

The Discharger shall install and operate a surface water detection monitoring system where appropriate that complies with the applicable provisions of §20415 and §20420 of Title 27 and has been approved by the Executive Officer.

For all monitoring points and background monitoring points assigned to surface water detection monitoring, samples shall be collected and analyzed for the monitoring parameters in accordance with the methods and frequency specified in Table IV. All surface water monitoring samples shall be collected and analyzed for the constituents of concern specified in Table IV every five years. All monitoring parameters shall be graphed so as to show historical trends at each sample location.

5. Facility Monitoring

a. Facility Inspection

Annually, prior to the anticipated rainy season, but no later than 1 October, the Discharger shall conduct an inspection of the facility. The inspection shall assess damage to the drainage control system, groundwater monitoring equipment (including wells, etc.), and shall include the Standard Observations defined in the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements (Definition 24). Any necessary construction, maintenance, or repairs shall be completed within 15 days of the inspection. By 15 November of each year, the Discharger shall submit an annual report describing the results of the inspection and the repair measures implemented.

b. Storm Events

The Discharger shall inspect all precipitation, diversion, and drainage facilities for damage immediately following major storm events. Necessary repairs shall be implemented within 15 days of the inspection. The Discharger shall report any damage and subsequent repairs within 30 days of completion of the repairs.

The Discharger shall implement the above monitoring program on the effective date of this Program.

Ordered By: GARXM. CARLTON, Executive Officer

24 July 1998 (Date)

DEE:dee/rac

TABLE I GROUNDWATER DETECTION MONITORING PROGRAM

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	Frequency
Field Parameters		
Groundwater Elevation Temperature Specific Conductance pH Turbidity	Ft. & hundredths, M.S.L. OC µmhos/cm pH units Turbidity units	Quarterly Semi-annual Semi-annual Semi-annual Semi-annual
Monitoring Parameters		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Chloride Carbonate Bicarbonate Nitrate - Nitrogen Sulfate Calcium Magnesium Potassium Sodium Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260, see Table V) Constituents of Concern (see Table VI)	mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L	Semi-annual
Total Organic Carbon Inorganics (disselved) Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260, extended list) Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8270) Chlorophenoxy Herbicides (USEPA Method 8150) Organophosphorus Compounds	mg/L mg/L µg/L µg/L µg/L	5 years 5 years 5 years 5 years 5 years 5 years
(USEPA Method 8141)	μ6, 	

TABLE II

UNSATURATED ZONE DETECTION MONITORING PROGRAM

SOIL-PORE GAS

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	Frequency	
Monitoring Parameters			
Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method TO-14)	μg/cm³	Semi-annual	
Methane	%	Quarterly	
PAN LYSIMETERS (or other vadose zon	ne monitoring device)		
Parameter	<u>Units</u>	Frequency	
Field Parameters			
Specific Conductance pH	μmhos/cm pH units	Semi-annual Semi-annual	
Monitoring Parameters			
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Carbonate Bicarbonate Alkalinity Chloride Sulfate Nitrate - Nitrogen Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260, see Table V)	mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L	Semi-annual Semi-annual Semi-annual Semi-annual Semi-annual Semi-annual	
Constituents of Concern (see Table VI)			
Total Organic Carbon Inorganics (dissolved) Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260, extended list)	mg/L mg/L μg/L	5 years 5 years 5 years	
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8270)	μg/L	5 years	
Chlorophenoxy Herbicides (USEPA Method 8150)	μg/L	5 years	
Organophosphorus Compounds (USEPA Method 8141)	μg/L	5 years	

TABLE III LEACHATE DETECTION MONITORING PROGRAM

Parameter	<u>Units</u>	Frequency
Field Parameters		
Total Flow Flow Rate Specific Conductance pH	Gallons Gallons/Day µmhos/cm pH units	Monthly Monthly Monthly Monthly
Monitoring Parameters		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Carbonate Bicarbonate Alkalinity Chloride Sulfate Nitrate - Nitrogen Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260, see Table V)	mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L µg/L	Quarterly Quarterly Quarterly Quarterly Quarterly Quarterly Quarterly
Constituents of Concern (see Table VI)		. •
Total Organic Carbon Inorganics (dissolved) Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260, extended list)	mg/L mg/L μg/L	5 years 5 years 5 years
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8270)	μg/L	5 years
Chlorophenoxy Herbicides (USEPA Method 8150)	μg/L	5 years
Organophosphorus Compounds (USEPA Method 8141)	μg/L	5 years

TABLE IV

SURFACE WATER DETECTION MONITORING PROGRAM

Parameter	<u>Units</u>	Frequency
Field Parameters		
Temperature Specific Conductance pH Turbidity	ο _C µmhos/cm pH units Turbidity units	Semi-annual Semi-annual Semi-annual Semi-annual
Monitoring Parameters		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Carbonate Bicarbonate Chloride Nitrate - Nitrogen Sulfate Calcium Magnesium Potassium Sodium Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260, see Table V) Constituents of Concern (see Table VI)	mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L mg/L	Semi-annual
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	5 years
Inorganics (dissolved)	mg/L	5 years
Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8260, extended list)	μg/ L	5 years
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Method 8270)	μg/L	5 years
Chlorophenoxy Herbicides (USEPA Method 8150)	μg/L	5 years
Organophosphorus Compounds (USEPA Method 8141)	μg/L	5 years

TABLE V

MONITORING PARAMETERS FOR DETECTION MONITORING

Surrogates for Metallic Constituents:

pH
Total Dissolved Solids
Specific Conductivity
Chloride
Sulfate
Nitrate nitrogen

Constituents included in VOC:

USEPA Method 8260

Acetone

Acrylonitrile

Benzene

Bromochloromethane

Bromodichloromethane

Bromoform (Tribromomethane)

Carbon disulfide

Carbon tetrachloride

Chlorobenzene

Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride)

Chloroform (Trichloromethane)

Dibromochloromethane (Chlorodibromomethane)

1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)

1,2-Dibromoethane (Ethylene dibromide; EDB)

o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-Dichlorobenzene)

p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene)

trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene

1,1-Dichloroethane (Ethylidene chloride)

1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)

1,1 -Dichloroethylene (1,1 -Dichloroethene; Vinylidene chloride)

cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis-1,2-Dichloroethene)

trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans-1,2-Dichloroethene)

1,2-Dichloropropane (Propylene dichloride)

cis-1,3-Dichloropropene

trans-1,3-Dichloropropene

Ethylbenzene

2-Hexanone (Methyl butyl ketone)

Methyl bromide (Bromomethene)

Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)

Methylene bromide (Dibromomethane)

Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)

Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK: 2-Butanone)

TABLE V

MONITORING PARAMETERS FOR DETECTION MONITORING Continued

Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)

4-Methyl-2-pentanone (Methyl isobutylketone)

Styrene

1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane

1,1.2,2-Tetrachloroethane

Tetrachloroethylene (Tetrachloroethene; Perchloroethylene)

1,1,1-Trichloethane (Methylchloroform)

1,1,2-Trichloroethane

Trichloroethylene (Trichloroethene)

Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)

1,2,3-Trichloropropane

Vinyl acetate

Vinyl chloride

Xylenes

TABLE VI CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS

Inorganics (dissolved):	USEPA Method	
Aluminum	6010	
Antimony	6010	
Barium	6010	
Beryllium	6010	
Cadmium	6010	
Chromium	6010	
Cobalt	6010	
Copper	6010	
Silver	6010	
Tin	6010	
Vanadium	6010	
Zinc	6010	
Iron	6010	
Manganese	6010	
Arsenic	7061	
Lead	7421	
Mercury	7470	
Nickel	7520	
Selenium	7741	
Thallium	7841	
Cyanide	9010	
Sulfide	9030	

Volatile Organic Compounds:

USEPA Method 8260

Acetone

Acetonitrile (Methyl cyanide)

Acrolein

Acrylonitrile

Allyl chloride (3-Chloropropene)

Benzene

Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate

Bromochloromethane (Chlorobromomethane)

Bromodichloromethane (Dibromochloromethane)

Bromoform (Tribromomethane)

Carbon disulfide

Carbon tetrachloride

Chlorobenzene

Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride

Chloroform (Trichloromethane)

Chloroprene

TABLE VI

CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS Continued

Dibromochloromethane (Chlorodibromomethane)

1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)

1,2-Dibromoethane (Ethylene dribromide; EDB)

o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-Dichlorobenzene)

m-Dichlorobenzene (1,3-Dichlorobenzene)

p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene)

trans- 1,4-Dichloro-2-butene

Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC 12)

1,1 -Dichloroethane (Ethylidene chloride)

1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)

1,1 -Dichloroethylene (1, 1-Dichloroethene; Vinylidene chloride)

cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis-1,2-Dichloroethene)

trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans-1,2-Dichloroethene)

1,2-Dichloropropane (Propylene dichloride)

1,3-Dichloropropane (Trimethylene dichloride)

2,2-Dichloropropane (Isopropylidene chloride)

1,1 -Dichloropropene

cis-1,3-Dichloropropene

trans-1,3-Dichloropropene

Ethylbenzene

Hexachlorobutadiene

2-Hexanone (Methyl butyl ketone)

Isobutyl alcohol

Isodrin

Methacrylonitrile

Methyl brornide (Bromomethane)

Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)

Methyl ethyl ketone (MFK; 2-Butanone)

Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)

Methyl methacrylate

4-Methyl-2-pentanone (Methyl isobutyl ketone)

Methylene bromide (Dibromomethane)

Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)

Naphthalene

Propionitrile (Ethyl cyanide)

Styrene

1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane

1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane

Tetrachloroethylene (Tetrachloroethene; Perchloroethylene; PCE)

Toluene 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene

1.1.1 - Trichloroethane, Methylchloroform

1,1,2-Trichloroethane

TABLE VI

CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS

Continued

Trichloroethylene (Trichloroethene; TCE)
Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)
1,2,3-Trichloropropane
Vinyl acetate
Vinyl chloride (Chloroethene)
Xylene (total)

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds:

USEPA Method 8270 - base, neutral, & acid extractables

Acenaphthene Acenaphthylene

Acetophenone

2-Acetylaminofluorene (2-AAF)

Aldrin

4-Aminobiphenyl

Anthracene

Benzo[a]anthracene (Benzanthracene)

Benzo[b]fluoranthene

Benzo[k]fluoranthene

Benzo[g,h,i]perylene

Benzo[a]pyrene

Benzyl alcohol

alpha-BHC

beta-BHC

delta-BHC

gamma-BHC (Lindane)

Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane

Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether (Dichloroethyl ether)

Bis(2-chloro-1-methyethyl) ether (Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether; DCIP)

4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether

Butyl benzyl phthalate (Benzyl butyl phthalate)

Chlordane

p-Chloroaniline

Chlorobenzilate

p-Chloro-m-cresol (4-Chloro-3-methylphenol)

2-Chloronaphthalene

2-Chlorophenol

4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether

Chrysene

o-Cresol (2-methylphenol)

m-Cresol (3-methylphenol)

TABLE VI

CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS

Continued

p-Cresol (4-methylphenol)

4.4'-DDD

4.4'-DDE

4,4'-DDT

Diallate

Dibenz[a,h]anthracene

Dibenzofuran

Di-n-butvl phthalate

o-Dichlorobenzene (1,2-Dichlorobenzene)

m-Dichlorobenzene (1,3-Dichlorobenzene)

p-Dichlorobenzene (1,4-Dichlorobenzene)

3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine

2,4-Dichlorophenol

2,6-Dichlorophenol

Dieldrin

Diethyl phthalate

p-(Dimethylamino)azobenzene

7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene

3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine

2,4-Dimehtylphenol (m-Xylenol)

Dimethyl phthalate

m-Dinitrobenzene

4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol (4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol)

2,4-Dinitrophenol

2.4-Dinitrotoluene

2,6-Dinitrotoluene

Di-n-octyl phthalate

Diphenylamine

Endosulfan I

Endosulfan II

Endosulfan sulfate

Endrin

Endrin aldehydo

Ethyl methacrylate

Ethyl methanesulfonate

Famphur

Fluoranthene

Fluorene

Heptachlor

Heptachlor epoxide

Hexachlorobenzene

Hexachlorobutadiene

TABLE VI

CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS

Continued

Hexachlorocyclopentadiene Hexachloroethane

Hexachloropropene

Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene

Isophorone

Isosafrole

Kepone

Methapyrilene

Methoxychlor

3-Methylcholanthrene

Methyl methanesulfonate

2-Methylnaphthalene

Naphthalene

1,4-Naphthoquinone

1-Naphthylamine

2-Naphthylamine

o-Nitroaniline (2-Nitroaniline)

m-Nitroaniline (3-Nitroaniline)

p-Nitroaniline (4-Nitroaniline)

Nitrobenzene

o-Nitrophenol (2-Nitrophenol)

p-Nitrophenol (4-Nitrophenol)

N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine (Di-n-butylnitrosamine)

N-Nitrosodiethylamine (Diethylnitrosamine)

N-Nitrosodimethylamine (Dimethylnitrosamine)

N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (Diphenylnitrosamine)

N-Nitrosodipropylamine (N-Nitroso-N-dipropylamine; Di-n-propylnitrosamine)

N-Nitrosomethylethylamine (Methylethylnitrosamine)

N-Nitrosopiperidine

N-Nitrosospyrrolidine

5-Nitro-o-toluidine

Pentachlorobenzene

Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)

Pentachlorophenol

Phenacetin

Phenanthrene

Phenol

p-Phenylenediamine

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs; Aroclors)

Pronamide

Pyrene

Safrole

TABLE VI

CONSTITUENTS OF CONCERN & APPROVED USEPA ANALYTICAL METHODS

Continued

1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol
o-Toluidine
Toxaphene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
2,4,5-Trichloropheno
1 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
0,0,0-Triethyl phosphorothioate
sym-Trinitrobenzene

Chlorophenoxy Herbicides:

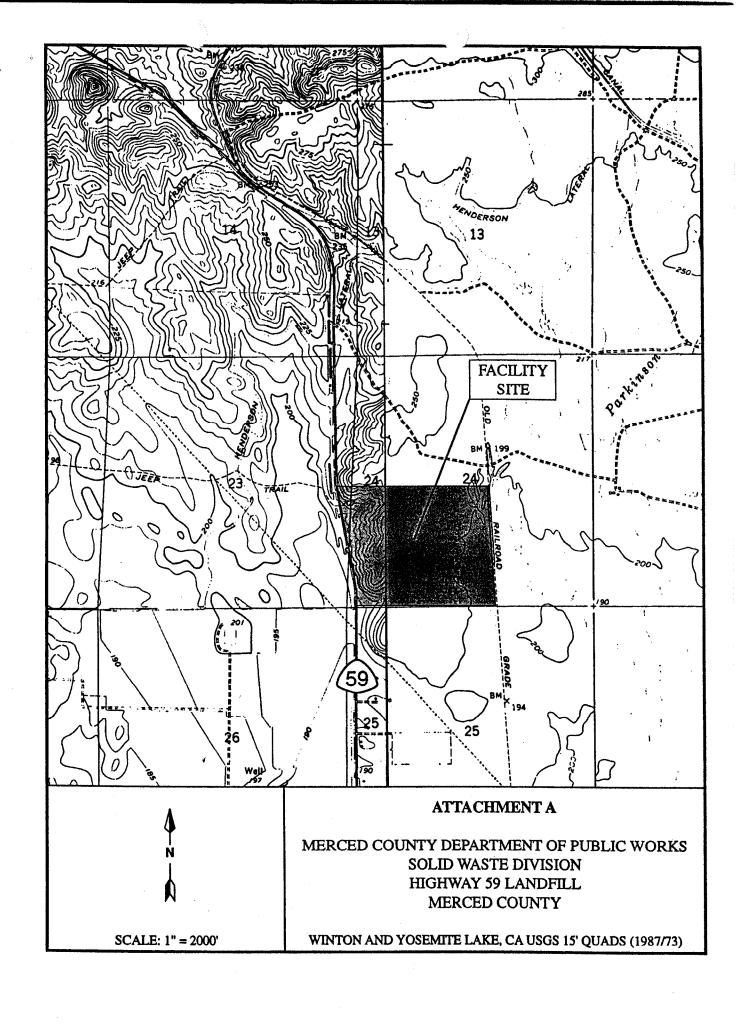
USEPA Method 8150

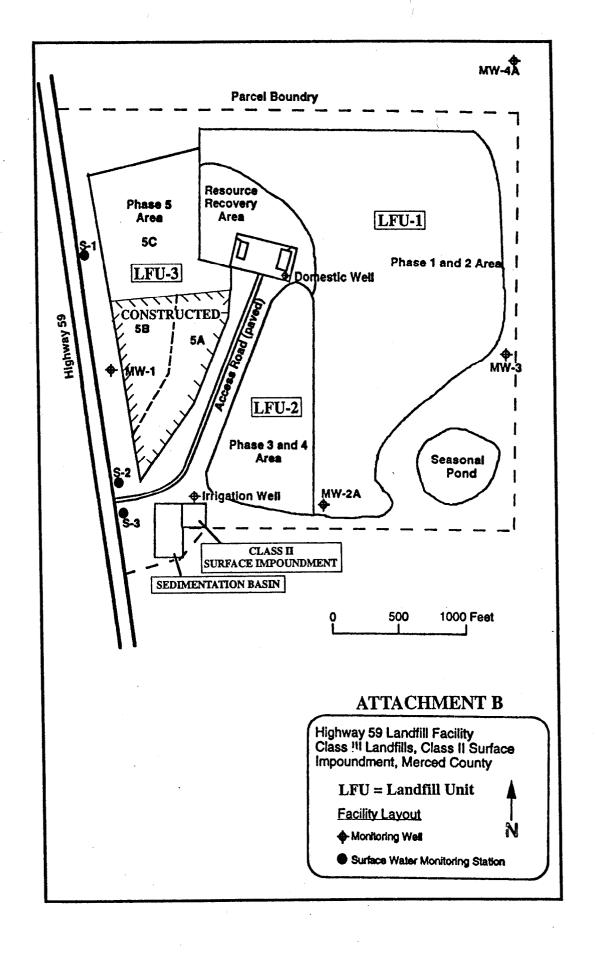
2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)
Dinoseb (DNBP; 2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dinitrophenol)
Silvex (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid; 2,4,5-TP)
2,4,5-T (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid)

Organophosphorus Compounds:

USEPA Method 8141

0,0-Diethyl 0-2-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate (Thionazin)
Dimethoate
Disulfoton
Methyl parathion (Parathion methyl)
Parathion
Phorate





INFORMATION SHEET

MERCED COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS SOLID WASTE DIVISION HIGHWAY 59 MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL MERCED COUNTY

The Merced County Department of Public Works, Solid Waste Division, co-owns and operates the Highway 59 municipal solid waste landfill, approximately 6 miles north of the City of Merced. The facility is on a broad north-south trending ridge within dissected uplands along the east side of the San Joaquin Valley. Surface elevations range between 195 and 280 feet above MSL. The site is underlain by unconsolidated alluvial plain and fan deposits.

Surface water drainage from the eastern half of the site flows to a seasonal pond which is near the southeast corner of the facility. This pond may drain to Parkinson Creek only during extreme conditions. Parkinson Creek joins Fahrens Creek, a tributary to Bear Creek and the San Joaquin River, approximately two miles south-southeast of the facility. Surface drainage from the western half of the site flows through a Caltrans drainage to Fahrens Creek.

In February 1994, the Discharger submitted a proposal for an engineered alternative composite liner design for a lateral expansion of the Highway 59 Landfill in accordance with Order No. 93-200. The proposed expansion waste management unit [Unit 3 (Phase 5)] was proposed to be constructed with composite liner and leachate collection and removal systems (LCRS), which will comprise approximately 25 acres and will have a capacity of approximately 2.2 million cubic yards. The Phase 5 area is subdivided into phases 5-A, 5-B, and 5-C.

The Discharger first constructed an engineered alternative composite liner/LCRS in the Phase 5-A area in accordance with Special Order No. 94-365. An engineered alternative bottom liner for the Phase 5-B area was constructed in accordance with Special Order No. 96-245.

The Discharger proposes to expand Waste Management Unit 3 for the discharge of municipal solid waste to an area of 13 acres (Phase 5-C) north of existing Phase 5-B using an engineered alternative composite liner design similar to the Phase 5-B area. Upon reaching capacity of Unit 3, the Discharger proposes to expand the waste management facility to an area of approximately 220 acres north of Unit 3.

Groundwater degradation, consisting of benzene, dichlorodifluoromethane, tetrachloroethylene, toluene, and trichlorofluoromethane, detected at concentrations below applicable Maximum Contaminant Levels, will be addressed in a subsequent Cleanup and Abatement order.

This Order updates the waste discharge requirements for the facility in conformance with the California Water Code and Title 27, and the revisions and policies adopted thereunder, and removes the facility from Attachment 1 of Order No. 93-200.

DEE:dee/rac:07/24/98